

## WILL CONTINUE STRIKE

## Chicago Meat Workers Vote to Keep Up the Struggle.

## A Riot Took Place Near the Chicago Stockyards, and the Police Attacked the Crowd With Clubs and Put it to Flight.

Chicago, Sept. 8.—Having voted to continue the stockyards struggle until better terms can be secured, the strike leaders Wednesday were in a quandary as to what the next move will be. When the result of the vote of the men, defeating the proposition to return to work, was announced Wednesday, it was stated by the union officials that a second ballot would be ordered at once.

Shortly after the announcement was made, however, the plan was abandoned, and efforts were begun to secure another conference with the packers. In this the strikers were unsuccessful, and then a second announcement was made that the order issued last week placing all meat on the unfair list would go into effect Wednesday night. While arrangements were being made to put this order into effect, it was suddenly discovered by some of the leaders that the allied trades conference board would have to give their consent to the order before it could be enforced, and that it would be impossible to put the manifesto into effect Wednesday, as the allied trades conference board would not be able to arrange for a meeting of its members until Thursday. It was then stated that the central organization would meet Thursday at 11 o'clock to consider the question.

Following the announcement that the strikers had voted to continue the strike, a meeting, attended by representatives of all the packers, was held at the office of the National Packing Co. After the meeting it was stated by one of the packers that no opportunity would be given the labor leaders to present a proposition embracing arbitration, as was being planned by the strikers.

The efforts of a patrol wagon full of policemen to disperse a crowd of a thousand persons, made up of strikers and others, who were watching two men attacking an escaped steer with knives, caused a riot near the stockyards Wednesday. The police attacked the crowd with clubs. Some of the crowd fought against the policemen, but all were finally put to flight, except five, who were arrested. The steer bled to death from its wounds.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 8.—Two hundred packing house strikers returned to work Wednesday, as a result of the vote taken Tuesday on the question of discontinuing the strike.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 7.—The packing house strikers in South Omaha voted Tuesday to return to work on the basis of settlement named by President Donnelly. Figures on the vote were not given out by the leaders.

St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 7.—The packing house strikers voted in favor of discontinuing the strike, but they are willing to leave the matter in the hands of President Donnelly.

## THE OCEAN RACE.

The Schooner Yacht Corona Won by 7 Hours 10 Minutes and 5 Seconds.

New York, Sept. 6.—Arthur F. Lukey's schooner yacht Corona has won the ocean race, which was started from Scotland lightship at noon on Saturday for prize cups valued at \$1,500 offered by the flag officers of the Atlantic Yacht club. The course was to and around Fire Island, and north-east end lightships and return, a distance of 240 miles. The Corona and the Endymion, the latter owned by Commodore George Lauder, of the Indian Harbor Yacht club, were the only starters. The Corona finished at Scotland lightship at 8:27:43 on Sunday night, having covered the course in 31 hours, 23 minutes and 43 seconds. The Endymion finished at 3:38:48 on Monday morning. The Corona won by seven hours, 10 minutes and five seconds elapsed time.

## FAST TRAIN WRECKED.

More Than 30 Persons Badly Hurt Two of Whom Have Since Died.

Princeton, Ill., Sept. 8.—The Kansas City fast passenger train, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, was wrecked one-half mile east of Tiskilwa Wednesday night, and more than 30 persons were badly injured, two of whom have since died. A number were pinned under the wrecked passenger coaches, and it was some time before they were rescued. The passenger train collided with the rear end of a freight train that had broken in two. The engineer escaped injury, and the fireman was seriously hurt. The baggage car, smoker and forward chair cars were converted into kindling wood. Most of the wounded were brought to this city and placed in the hospital.

## Olympic Fencing Championship.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 8.—The Olympic fencing championship, which was held at the World's Fair Wednesday, was won by Ramon Fonst, of Havana, Cuba, with A. V. Z. Post, of New York City, second; Charles Taitham, of New York City, third.

## The World's Record Lowered.

Guthrie, Okla., Sept. 8.—On the Blackwell, Okla., track, Woodland Daisy, owned by W. D. Fossett, of this city, won the two-year-old pace in 1:05, lowering the world's record for a half-mile.

## COLORED MAN LYNCHED.

Horace Maples Hanged by a Mob at Huntsville, Ala.

Huntsville, Ala., Sept. 8.—After setting fire to the jail and smoking out the prisoner while the fire department was held at bay with guns, and the sheriff, his deputies and the soldiers outwitted, a mob, estimated at over 2,000 persons, lynched Horace Maples, the Negro accused of murdering John Waldrop by stringing him to a tree on the courthouse lawn Wednesday.

The action of the mob was taken, notwithstanding strong protests made by Solicitor Earl Pettus and H. Wallace, Jr., in stirring speeches, in which law and order were pleaded for eloquently.

The crowd began to gather Wednesday afternoon and night, as soon as the details of the crime spread throughout the country in which Waldrop had a number of friends, and before the militia, which was ordered from Birmingham by Gov. Cunningham arrived, the mob had swelled to enormous proportions.

While the sheriff and his deputies pluckily stood their guard they were powerless before the mob and the fire. The local military company was called out, but they were outwitted by the men, who conceived the idea of smoking out the prisoner.

At 10:25 o'clock the jail was fired in the back part, burning fiercely, a dense smoke spreading through the upper stories and cells of the building. The fire department was not allowed to approach within a block of the scene, and was driven away with bullets. The crowd on the outside would allow nobody to enter or come out until the person of Horace Maples was surrendered to the crowd. The sheriff and his guards would not give in, but, in some manner, the Negro got through a window and jumped out of the building into the crowd. He was chased down and a rope thrown around his neck, and he was pulled up to the county courthouse. There was an immense crowd on the lawn.

While Maples was confessing his crime and implicating a white man and two more Negroes, John H. Wallace, Jr., and Solicitor Earl Pettus delivered impassioned addresses, trying to dissuade the mob. They were hooted down in turn, but finally, when Solicitor Pettus called on all who were in favor of the law taking its course to hold up their hands, about half of the big crowd of several thousand did so. There was cheering for a moment, but the men with the rope pulled the Negro away, threw the end of the rope over a limb, and drew him up. The Negro was dead in a few minutes. A crowd will make an effort to capture the Negroes accomplices, but no more disorder is feared.

During the attack on the jail, United States District Judge Shelby issued an order for United States Deputy Marshals to protect United States prisoners in the burning building, and obtain names of all parties engaged in endangering the prisoners' lives.

Danville, Va., Sept. 8.—W. T. Harris, Wicker Ames, Dan H. Talle, Bud F. Pruitt, George C. Miller, R. J. Lynch and Whit Meyers, were convicted Wednesday in the corporation court of being participants in the mob when attempt was made several weeks ago to lynch the Negro boy Seals, charged with murder, confined in the city jail. The men were sentenced to pay a fine of \$50, and to serve a term of one day in jail.

## PECULIAR PHENOMENA.

Great Billows Are Rolling in From the Sea in California.

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 8.—From many points along the southern coast Wednesday came reports of damage by great billows, which are rolling in from the sea, occasioned by some peculiar phenomena, possibly volcanic disturbances far out in the ocean. While there is scarcely a cupful of wind, enormous waves, in some instances 40 feet high, roll ceaselessly against the shores. Word came Wednesday that the wharf at Hueneme is doomed to total destruction. At Terminal Island the sea has wrought considerable havoc, and hundreds of men are at work piling up sacks of sand to form breakwaters. Several cottages are inundated. At Long Beach and at Ocean Park the pleasure wharves have been much damaged, and no one is permitted to go on them. The heavy seas have been running for several days, but Wednesday they were higher than before, and more damage may be done.

## CARBOLIC ACID.

Its Sale is Forbidden, Except on a Doctor's Prescription.

New York, Sept. 8.—As a result of the great number of cases of suicide, in which carbolic acid has figured as the agent of destruction, an amendment has been made to the sanitary code, forbidding the sale of the drug, except on a physician's prescription. This amendment applies to a solution in which carbolic acid is present in a quantity in excess of 5 per cent.

## Ex-Gov. Taylor Weds.

Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 8.—The marriage at Chilhowie, Va., Wednesday of ex-Gov. R. L. Taylor and Miss Mae St. John, was a social event of general interest throughout the south. This is the third marital venture of Gov. Taylor.

Wm. Waldorf Astor in New York. New York, Sept. 8.—William Waldorf Astor arrived Wednesday on the steamer Majestic. This is Mr. Astor's first visit to America since he became a naturalized citizen of Great Britain in 1897.

## ATTRACTIVE MANNERS.

Frankness Wins While Secretiveness Repels the Advances of Acquaintances.

There is no more delightful trait in the young or the old than absolute frankness and openness of nature, that transparency of character which lets us see the best and the worst in them, their strong and their weak points, without any effort at concealment, says Orison Swett Marden, in Success.

Everybody admires the open-hearted, the people who have nothing to conceal, and who do not try to cover up their faults and weaknesses. They are, as a rule, large-hearted and magnanimous. They inspire love and confidence, and, by their very frankness and simplicity, invite the same qualities in others.

Secretiveness repels as much as frankness attracts. There is something about the very inclination to conceal or cover up which arouses suspicion and distrust. We cannot have the same confidence in people who possess this trait, no matter how good they may seem to be, as in frank, sunny natures. Dealing with these secretive people is like traveling on a stage coach on a dark night. There is always a feeling of uncertainty. We may come out all right, but there is a lurking fear of some pitfall or unknown danger ahead of us. We are uncomfortable because of the uncertainty. They may be all right, and may deal squarely with us, but the trouble is that we are not sure, and cannot trust them. No matter how polite or gracious a secretive person may be, we can never rid ourselves of the feeling that there is a motive behind his graciousness, and that he has an ulterior purpose in view. He is always more or less of an enigma, because he goes through life wearing a mask. He endeavors to hide every trait that is not favorable to himself. Never if he can help it, do we get a glimpse of the real man.

How different the man who comes out in the open, has no secrets, who reveals his heart to us, and who is frank, broad and liberal! How quickly he wins our confidence! How we all love and trust him! We forgive him for many a slip or weakness, because he is always ready to confess his faults, and to make amends for them. If he has bad qualities, they are always in sight, and we are ready to make allowances for them. His heart is sound and true, his sympathies are broad and active. The very qualities he possesses—frankness and simplicity—are conducive to the growth of the highest manhood and womanhood.

## KNEW HIS "GEOGRAPHY."

Well Informed Foreigner Who Was Willing to Go to Some "Small Town."

The employment bureau in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian association is often the source of much amusement to the secretaries. The most troublesome applicants are Englishmen. Some weak and worthless ones drift into the city from New York and have an idea that they are going to make their fortunes the first year. The other day a schoolteacher arrived on the scene, relates the Chicago Tribune. He was a young man who had never done anything but teach school, and knew how to do nothing else. Now, schoolteachers are of no use to the class of people who go to the Y. M. C. A. bureau for employes, and this particular young man didn't seem to amount to much even in his own line, for he wrote a wretched hand. But he wasn't particular. In spite of his boasted familiarity with the "three R's" and his deep insight into grammar and "geography" he was willing to leave his profession and accept a position in some large mercantile house. The secretary to whom he unfolded his modest tale of woe takes a fatherly interest in the waifs that come to his mill, and, unable to give him a situation, offered an equivalent in the shape of advice.

"My dear fellow," said he, "there is no chance for you in a big city like this. You have no references, no letters of introduction. You can't do any special work, and people are not in the habit of taking schoolteachers in as senior partners even on the presentation of credentials. You don't know the ways of the country, and if we got you a position ever so humble they would expect you to 'git up and git' at the word and to catch on to things, no matter how new and strange they were. The best thing for you to do is to go to some small town in the west where you can live cheaply, teach a little, learn the ways of the people, and gradually work up to something better. You say you are well up in geography. Can't you think of a place you would like to go to; some small town of 2,000 or 3,000 inhabitants?"

"O, yaws," said the well informed foreigner, with a rising inflection and a momentary gleam of intelligence which showed that he had found the clew to the complication. "Aw, San Francisco."

## Tomato Rice.

Place some plain boiled rice in a saucepan, add to it a teaspoonful of butter, and sufficient tomato sauce to make it a pretty color. Stir all together till hot, then add a tablespoonful of grated cheese. Serve the rice piled on a dish.—Boston Globe.

## Good to Catch Him.

Hicks—How do you happen to be going on Friday? I thought you believed Friday was an unlucky day.

Wicks—Well, I always have. But it occurred to me this morning that perhaps it would be unlucky for the fish.—Somerville Journal.

## Stuffed Potatoes.

Bake the potatoes, cut off a round piece at one end, and scoop out the inside. Mix this with butter, a little grated cheese, pepper and salt, and the yolk of an egg. Refill the skins and bake for ten minutes.—Boston Globe.

## Conditions of the Present Cotton Crisis in England

Great Britain's Greatest Industry Sadly Hampered for Lack of Raw Material.



LANCASHIRE.—England is anxiously looking forward to the new cotton crop from America. The partial failure of last year's crop and the high price demanded for this staple product brought dire disaster to Lancashire industries from which it is hoped the new crop will rescue them.

Statistics tell us that the cotton industry is England's greatest industry; but a visit to Lancashire will bring home the truth of that statement more convincingly than any array of figures. It is only necessary to see the gigantic warehouses of Manchester and the long procession of "lurries" piled up with hydraulically-compressed shirtings and calicoes through its streets, to realize what is the magnitude and importance of the industry of which Manchester is the center. The number of mills in Manchester itself is more comparatively limited, the tendency being to separate the places of production and exchange. How vast and complicated is the process of the disposal of the manufactured article a glance into the huge cotton exchange which stands in the heart of Manchester will show.

Good citizens of Manchester point with pride to the size of the exchange and its 2,000 members who swarm on the floor and overflow into the adjoining streets. Practically, only manufactured cotton is dealt with in Manchester, dealings in

of gamblers in the New York or the New Orleans "pits." The direct cause of the depression was the shortage in last year's crops. Within recent years there has been a tendency towards shortage, and that tendency was last year accentuated. Even if there had been no larger shortage, sooner or later a crisis would have come. The producing power of the world has grown, and the area of cotton cultivation has not kept pace with the growth of the manufacturing capacity.

In a way the stoppage of the Lancashire mills may in time hurt the price of American cotton. England has for some years been experimenting in a small way with the growing of cotton in its African dependencies. A small degree of success has been attained along the west coast of that continent and also in the Sudan, but so long as the American supply kept the spindles going the experiments attracted but little interest or attention. Now both the manufacturers and the working classes are clamoring for the development of the cotton resources of Africa. They are calling the present crisis a sharp lesson in "latent imperialism," and say that had the latent cotton-growing resources of the empire been developed the crisis in the cotton industry could not have occurred. Government officials point to the fact that cotton of good quality has been grown for centuries in West Africa. Cotton, too, of a promising quality has been coming from the Sudan in small



WORKERS IN A LANCASHIRE COTTON MILL.

"spot" cotton—that is, cotton in bale, ready for delivery—being confined to the Liverpool exchange. Liverpool, curiously enough, has never been a manufacturer of cotton, and sees cotton only in transit on its way to and from Manchester in one form or another.

To see cotton in the process of manufacture it is necessary to leave that not very lovely city and journey to towns even less lovely. The visitor can take his choice of 50 good-sized towns within 20 miles of Manchester. He may go to Oldham and find a town the size of Edinburgh quivering with the vibrations from countless mills; he may go to Bolton and find a town larger than Dundee, with mills in almost every street. Ashton-under-Lyne, Heywood, Middleton, Castleton, and Rochdale will give him ample opportunity of a further study of the process of manufacture, if his education is not yet completed. One thing he will find difficult to decide is, which is the ugliest of all these swarming hives of industry. The cotton trade has brought many blessings to Lancashire, but it has destroyed the beauty of one of the prettiest counties in England. How pretty it was may be judged from the few remaining spots of beauty which the cotton mill and coal mine have left untouched.

In every respect the cotton trade is unique, but perhaps its most striking feature is the relations which exist between employers and employed. In no other industry is there the same mutual confidence and respect between masters and men. Since the great strike, and its settlement by the Brooklands agreement, there has been peace, and the terms of that agreement seem to render any future strike out of the question. Under that agreement the representatives of the men have access to the books of the employers, and so the sliding scale of wages can be easily determined without friction or suspicion.

Much misconception prevails with regard to the cause of the cotton crisis, and much indiscriminate criticism has been passed on the American speculators in "futures." Although the action of those speculators has been detrimental to the trade, inasmuch as their dealings have tended to unsteady the market and cause unnecessary fluctuation, speculation alone is powerless to fetter a great industry. The causes of the crisis are to be traced back far beyond the handful

quantities; but Lancashire, satisfied with the American supply, and failing to foresee the "lean years," forgot to "think imperially." She has belied her proud boast of anticipating the thought of the rest of England, and her want of foresight has cost her dear. But the lesson has been learned, and with characteristic energy Lancashire has lost no time in taking steps to guard against disaster in the future.

The shortage from which Lancashire is now suffering has perhaps only called attention to a problem which will be solved in time to avert a greater catastrophe to Lancashire and the empire. When the manufacturers of Lancashire found themselves face to face with the crisis they rose to the occasion with admirable courage and energy. They instituted general short time—that is to say, it was agreed that the mills, instead of working 64 hours a week, should only work for 48 hours. Recently it has been decided to still further reduce the working hours to 40. The object of this reduction was to reduce the demand for the raw material and prevent the price from rising beyond a certain point. Had manufacture proceeded at the ordinary rate the price of cotton would have risen to such a point that manufacturers would have been unable to sell their products at a profit, and financial disaster would have overwhelmed Lancashire. Moreover, the reductions of output tended to minimize any of the evil effects of the speculation of the "cotton kings" in New York. The hardships entailed by short time have been borne without a murmur by the men, who are, naturally, the first to suffer from the crisis. Indeed, it is not alone the men who are the sufferers. In almost no industry does female labor play so important a part. It is a common thing to find husband and a wife and children working practically side by side in the same mill. The workers, both men and women, recognize that the steps which the masters have been compelled to take are in their ultimate interests, and they cheerfully bear the immediate loss for the sake of the future. Normal times are shortly expected to return. In the opinion of those best qualified to judge, the mills, on the arrival of the new crop, will be able to resume full time in October, and the crisis, the severest since the great cotton famine during the civil war in the United States, will be over.

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## Healthy Mothers.

Mothers should always keep in good bodily health. They owe it to their children. Yet it is no unusual sight to see a mother, with babe in arms, coughing violently and exhibiting all the symptoms of a consumptive tendency. And why should this dangerous condition exist, dangerous alike to mother and child, when Dr. Boesche's German Syrup would put a stop to it at once? No mother should be without this old and tried remedy in the house, for its timely use will promptly cure any lung, throat or bronchial trouble in herself or her children. The worst cough or cold can be speedily cured by German Syrup, so can hoarseness and congestion of the bronchial tubes. It makes expectoration easy, and gives instant relief and refreshing rest to the cough-racked consumptive. New trial bottles, 25c; large size 75c. At all druggists.—W. T. Brooks.

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